

already made a name for himself in literature. One of his latest efforts appeared in "The Century" for July, and was an essay on that interesting subject, the "Superstitions of the Sea."

QUAKERS AT CHAPPAQUA.

TO HAVE A BIG MEETING THERE ON
WEDNESDAY.

PLANS FOR THE EIGHTH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE
OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS—MEN, WO-
MEN AND CHILDREN WILL BE THERE

The quiet little village of Chappaqua, among the hills of Westchester County, is becoming more and more known and uneasy. That something is afoot is plainly shown in the earnest and serious conversation of the men as they stop their wagons on the road and look back at the quiet post office, the meeting-house and the village school, and the farm-houses, in the distance, on First Day morning. It can be seen in the bustling, energetic way in which the farmers' wives are superintending the thorough renovating of their already scrupulously neat homes, and the making of immense quantities of delicious bread, cake and pies, which will be sent to the capacious ovens over the hills and down, and are carried to the hungry mouths of the children and stored safely in the store-rooms; further notice, Next Wednesday night will give itself a final shake, turn over in its comfortable resting-place, stretch out its long, hospitable arms and welcome to its bosom over a thousand men, women and children, and even the "little ones," who came to attend the annual conference of the Society of Friends. The Quakers are as renowned for their hospitality as they are for their peaceful, unpretentious behavior, and

generous invitation has been sent by the New York Yearly Meeting throughout the whole society to all members, friends and representatives to attend the seven yearly meetings—Philadelphia, Canada, New York, Genesee (which includes Baltimore, Northern New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois), including all west of Chicago—will be present, and be entertained in true Quaker fashion for a week.

The organization of the Society of Friends is a peculiar one. The Yearly Meeting neighborhood are divided into monthly meetings. These are presided over by executive body of the society and meets once a month. Several monthly meetings report to each quarterly meeting, and the quarterly meetings in turn report to the yearly meeting. These conferences represent all the seven yearly meetings, although to a certain extent they are outside of the Yearly Meeting. They consist of business, religious, philanthropic, first day school and religious, the latter being an outgrowth of the religious congress held at Chicago last summer. New York is the last of the yearly meetings to entertain the conference, and for a while it was a serious question as to which monthly meeting would offer the greatest facilities, for, as one elderly Quakeress truthfully

Chappava was selected as the best fitted for the great affair—the little village where Horace was first of hunting around for a country home, combined the three requisites upon which his wife insisted: a fine view, a fine stream, and a fine soil. The place of habitation brook, and woods composed largely of evergreens, built his house in the midst of the woods and settled down with his family to what was truthfully to him the delight of farming. The place was not only beautiful but fertile, and the lands and will be visited with much interest by the Friends, who were among the pioneers in the Anti-Slavery movement, and therefore devoted to Horace.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute, a large preparatory and boarding school under the care of Friends, is to be utilized for sleeping and eating purposes. It is a large and handsome brick building, situated on a high hill at the edge of a beautiful wood about a quarter of a mile from the road and a mile and a quarter from Chappaqua station on the Harlem road. Here about five hundred of the twelve hundred

ward who have sent their names to the Reception Committee will be seated in the front of the hall. The choir occupy one of the large gymnasiums at the top of the building, and it may be presumed there will be many a frolic and pillow fight when their elders are sleeping below them; for Quaker maidens are by no means the quiet and dignified young women of former times. As for the women of their faith, such as dwell in the hearts under the fashionable summer gowns as under the heavy kerchiefs of their grandmothers and the bewitching, flower-trimmed chip covers as far back as the public head as did ever the ancient gray pole of Mrs. P.

The old meeting-house, cleared of its hard-baked benches and filled with snowy coats, will bring quiet slumbers to the most friendly of the audience. The friends will be entertained at farm-houses in the neighborhood and drive to the scenes of the meetings in large coaches and wagons. An immense tent over 100 feet in diameter has been erected on the institute grounds, where the sessions of the institute will be held. In the large dining-room of the institute three meals a day will be served to the multitude, the young men and women taking in the hall, which will be loaded down with so many good things, which will be loaded down with so many good things.

Friends will arrive at Chappaqua by special train Wednesday, or Fourth Day, afternoon, August 12. The First Day School Conference will be held on the following morning, August 13, on Friday, or Sixth Day, August 14, and will consist of reports from the

Different First Day schools, and papers and discussions on improved manners of teaching the religious Conference will be held on Monday, at Second Day morning. In this conference the question of the desirability of a Friends' National Convention will be discussed. There will be a number of prominent ministers and members of the society on the following subjects: "The Inner Light," "Prayer," "Mission of the Society of Friends to the Young," "Mission of the Young to the Society," "Society and Religion," "Practical Ministry of the Society of Friends in the World." The third conference is that of the Friends' Union for Philanthropic Labor, composed of delegates from committees appointed at the nearly meeting of the Yearly Meeting of 1892, to receive of the work done in the

A LIVELY BOXING TOURNAMENT.

THE BROOKLYN BOXING CLUB HAS A FINE EVENING AT WOODHAVEN, L. I.

At the clubhouse of the Brooklyn Boxing Club at Woodhaven, L. I., on Thursday evening the opening tournament of the season was held. Only a

Others, a majority of whom were New-York and Brooklyn business men, were admitted to the entertainment. A Brooklyn newspaper man and his friend, Lewis Miller, Brooklyn A. C., and Harry Green, Flatbush A. C., were the timekeepers, and James Melville, Brighton A. C., was master of ceremonies. The lighting, consisting of four special limited round bouts, was fast and furious.

In the first contest, at 145 pounds, Bantam weight, Henry Fisher, of the Palmyra Athletic Club, defeated Jimmie Farley, of Greenpoint, by a unanimous decision.

In the second round, but Farley was knocked out by a right hand punch from Fisher.

In the third round by a right-hand swing.

Henry Fisher, of the Greenwood Athletic Club, New York, Brooklyn, and John Wood, of the Calverton Athletic Club, had the next go, a catch-weight bout. Fisher weighed 132 pounds and Wood 145 pounds. Fisher punished Wood so that he was unable to continue.

ward issued a challenge to fight on the streets of America at 125 pounds to a finish in 10 minutes. A limited number of spectators were permitted to witness the fight. Jimmy Grant, of Flatbush, colored, was the challenger. Bates, knocked out in the ninth round by the challenger, was the first of Brooklyn, in the catch-weight, not to win. The following day, however, Grant was game, but could not stand the terrific punching which Bates was capable of inflicting and he retired to his dressing room.

The first round of the programme was between Billy Ray, of Laurel Hill, L. I., and a local fellow named Kelley, of Brooklyn. Ray was a very serious fighter, the first round was a very close one, but in the second round Kelley was hit with a series of terrific rushes knocked Kelley out in the fifth round.

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and let them move up. And I will not have to tell them those who get in the car will not have to pay. Of course there is a possibility that they will then get them up to leave the car the passengers, but I go out past some of the other passengers, but there is no possible way of guarding against this that I can see. In entering a car, however, all the car can be avoided, and it might be if a few street-car travellers would set about introducing the reform I have suggested. Of course I don't expect to see a general movement in this direction immediately, but I am hopeful of a beginning. In fact, I have seen some encouraging indications already.